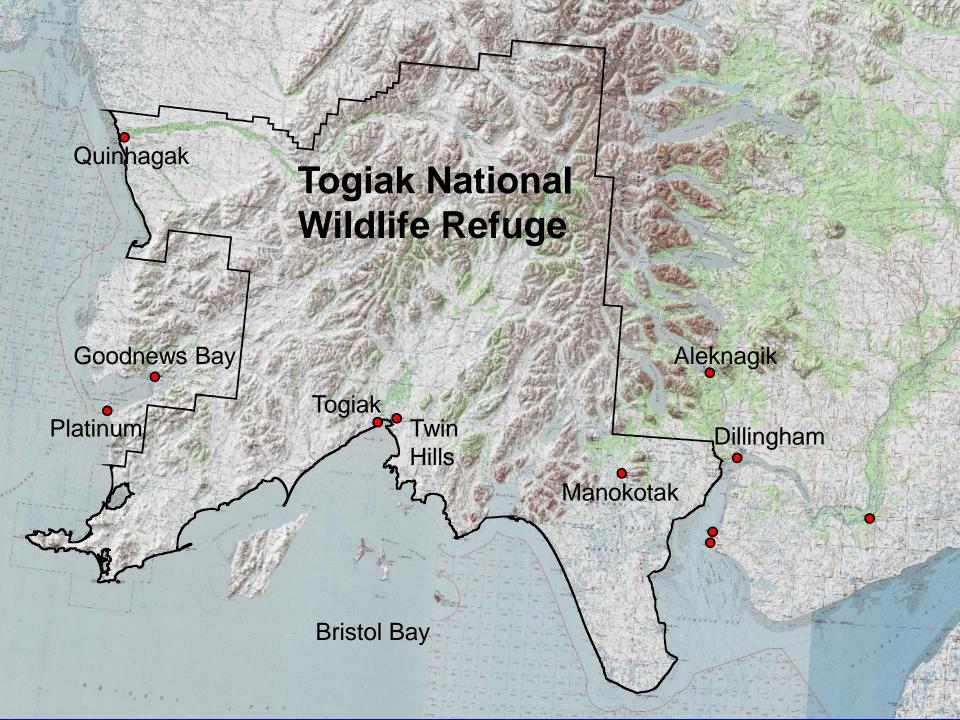
Reproductive performance of female moose in an expanding population in southwest Alaska

Andrew Aderman and Jim Woolington



TOGIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE





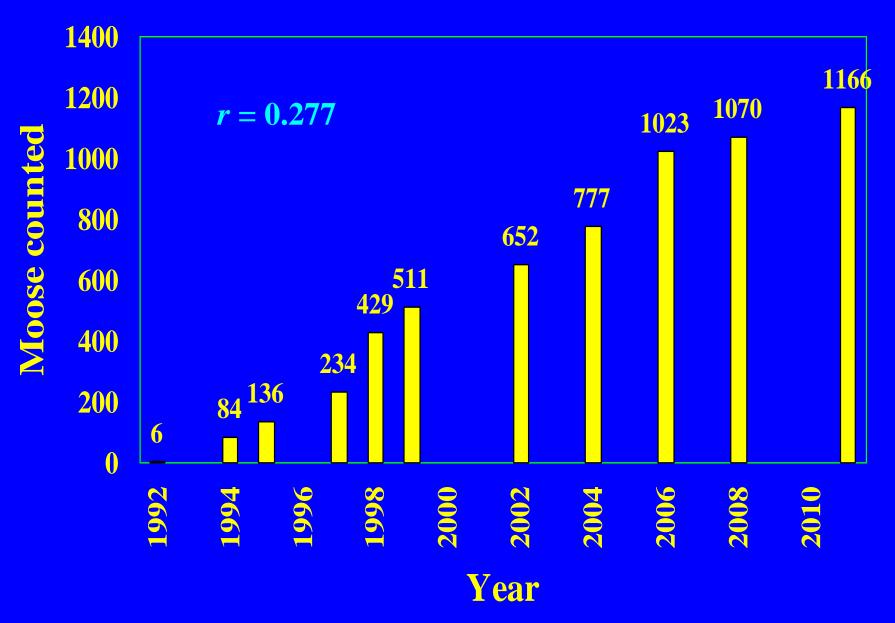


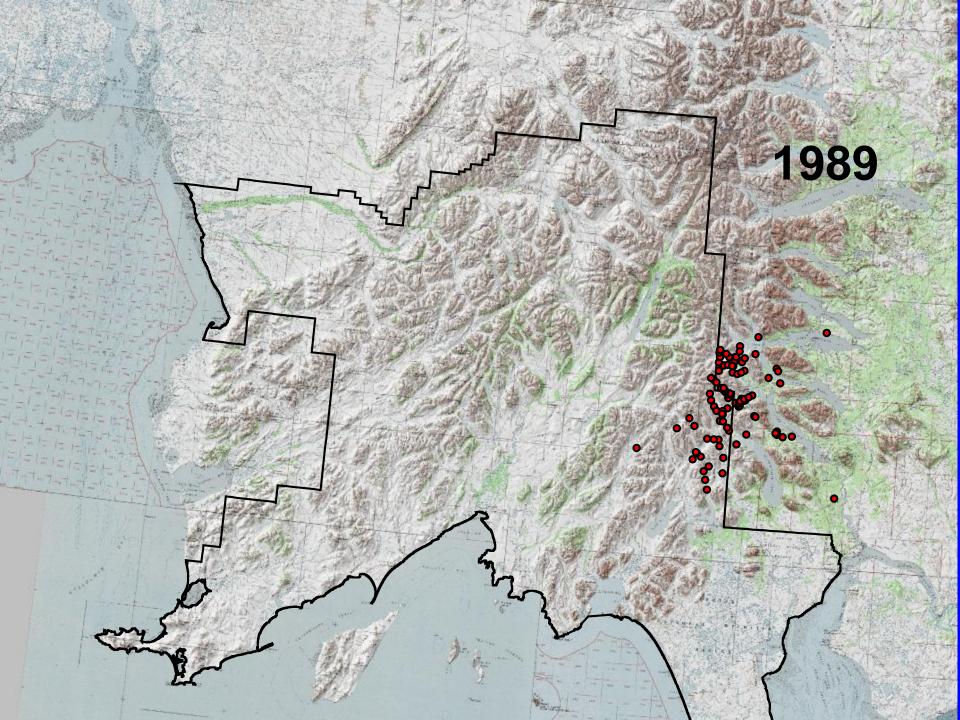


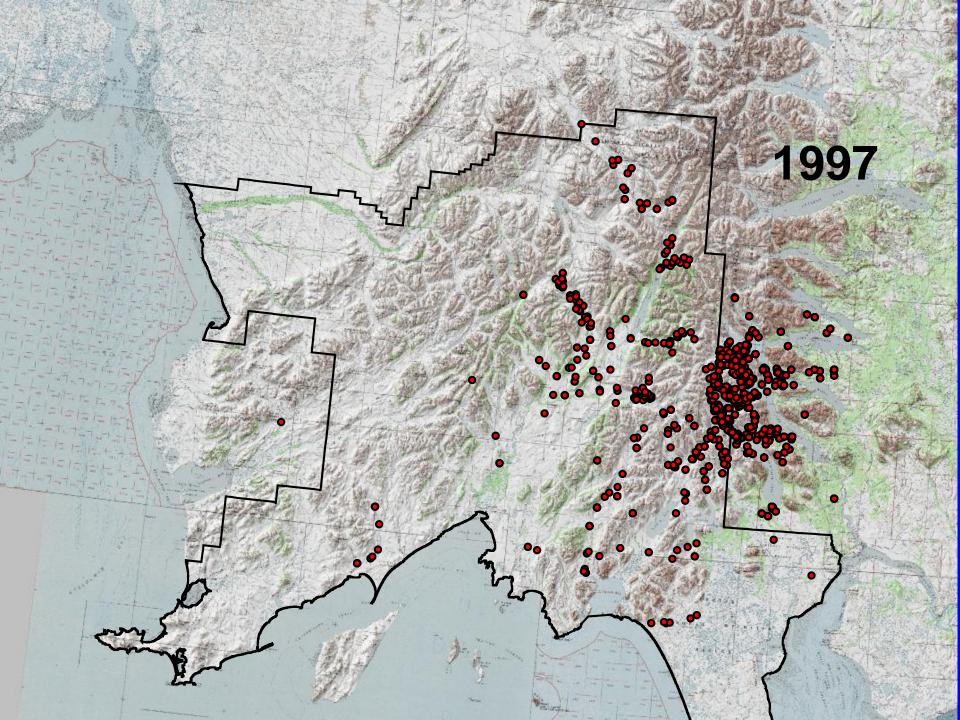


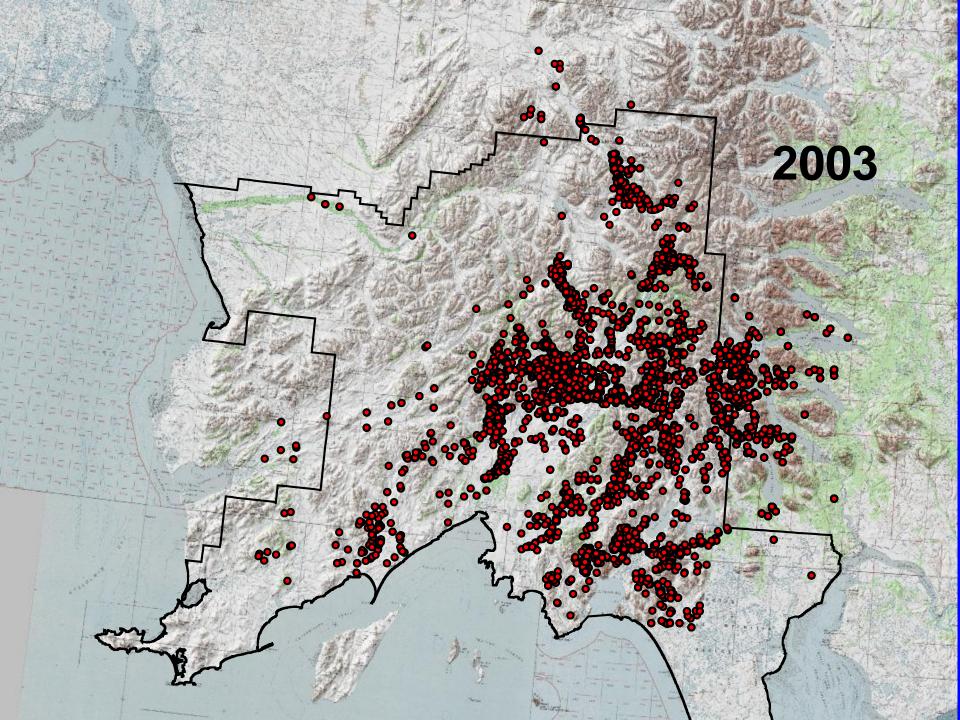


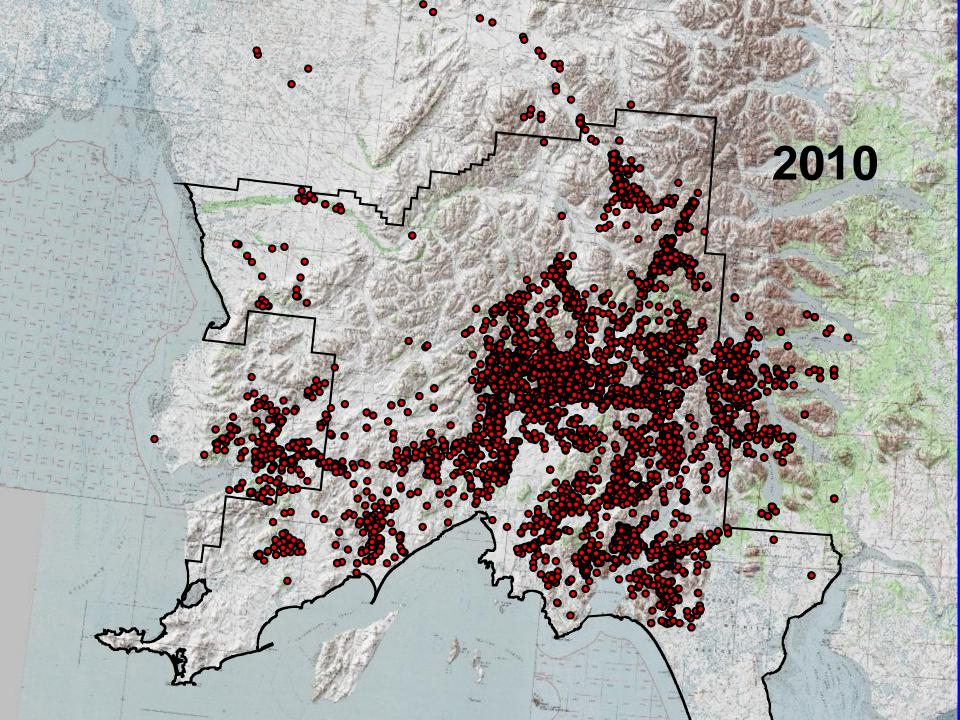
GMU 17A moose counts





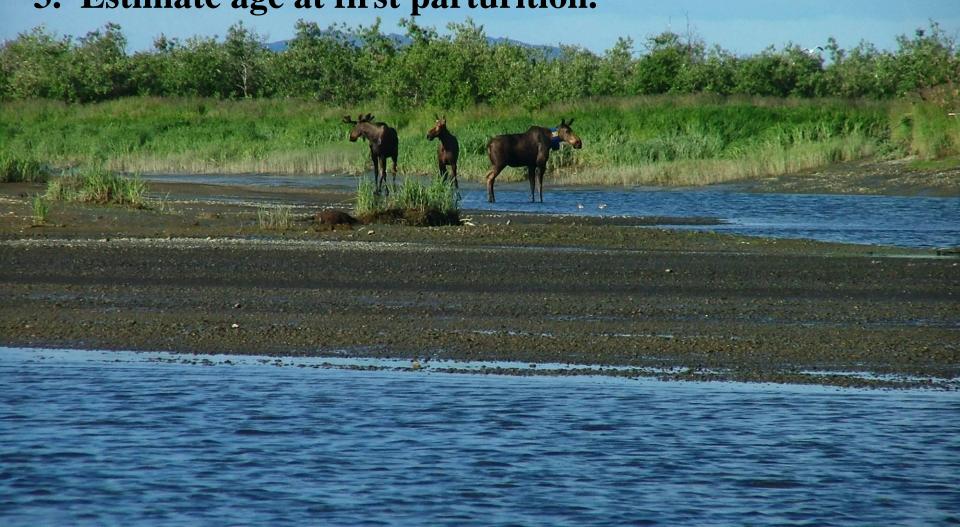








- 1. Monitor annual calf production and fall recruitment.
- 2. Estimate body weight of 11-month old females.
- 3. Estimate age at first parturition.

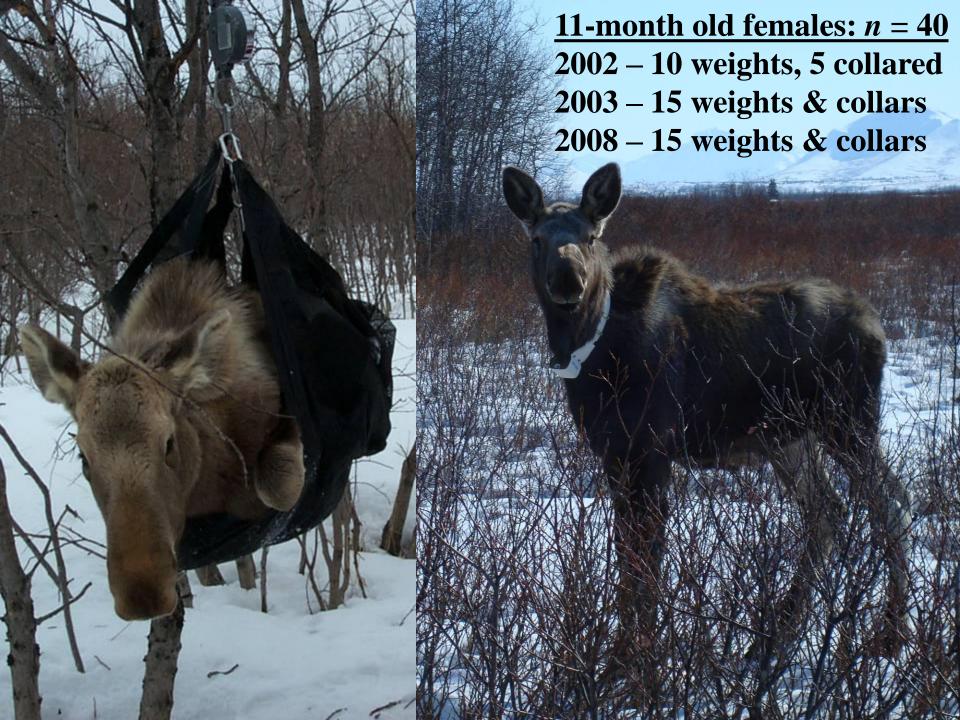


Methods:

Calf production/recruitment, weight of 11-month old females, and age at first parturition







Analyses:

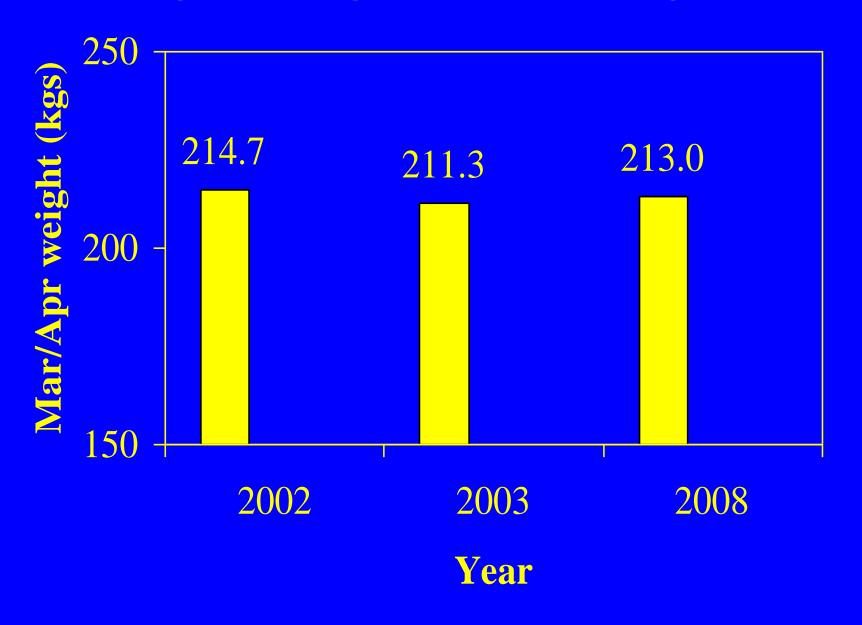
<u>Production</u> = total # calves born in May-June/total # radioed females in May-June X 100.

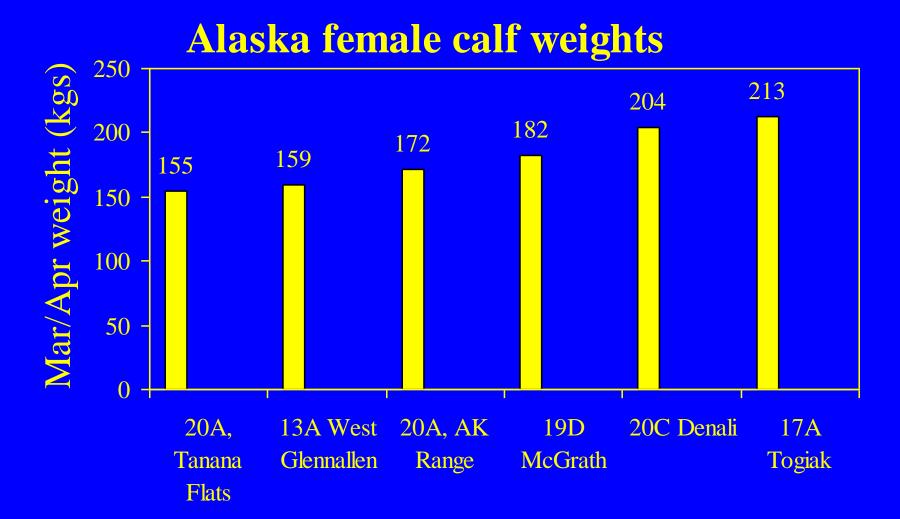
<u>Twinning</u> = proportion of producing females that gave birth to twins or triplets.

<u>Recruitment</u> = total # calves alive in Nov/total # radioed females alive in Nov X 100.

Production, twinning, and recruitment analyzed separately for 2-year olds and adult females \geq 3-years old.

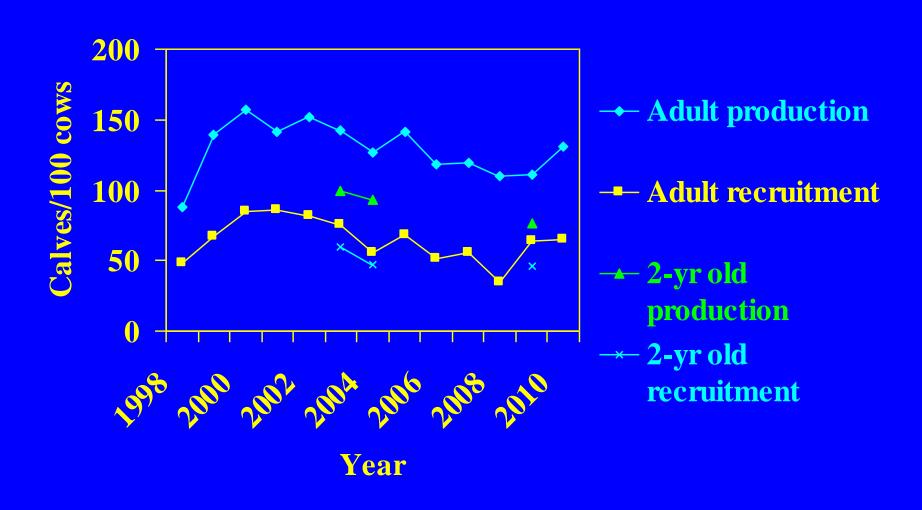
Togiak Refuge female calf weights

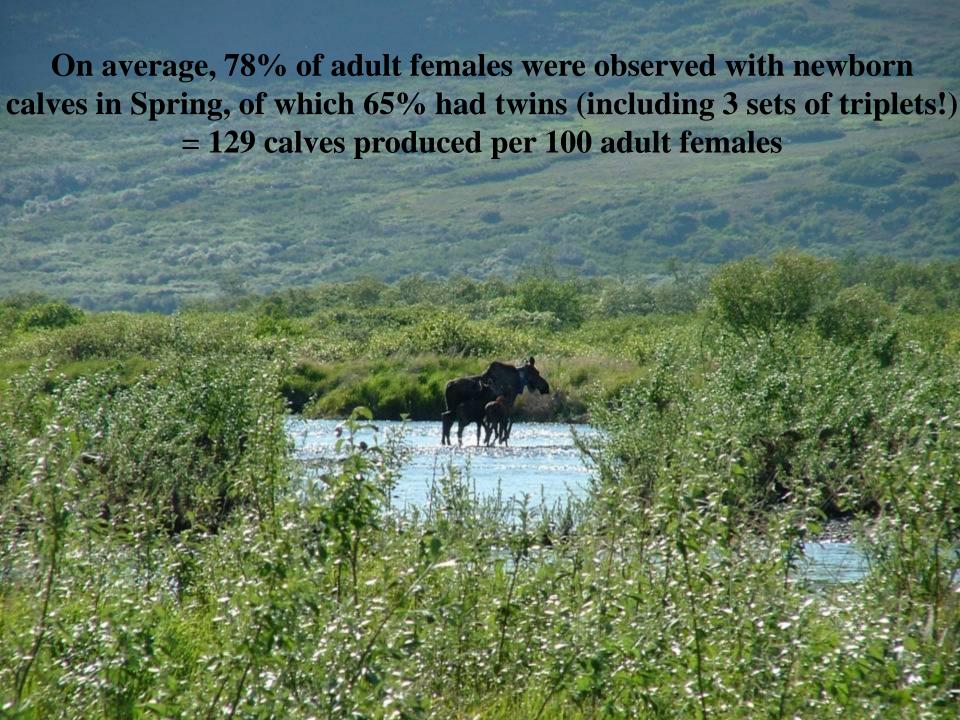




Alaska Game Management Unit

Calf production/fall recruitment







Calf survival from birth until November averaged 48% suggesting a fall recruitment rate of 64 calves per 100 adult females

